7: Shklovsky -- 218 T-3 (1891-92) 1916 Yakut
116. 191. 871, 177. 87 Russia
637. 87

"Lately the nember of students at Yakutsk has increased, but not long ago the majority of merchants and traders were entirely illiterate, and even the most aristocratic among them spoke only Yakutian. Now there is a seminary, also a secondary school, preparatory schools for girls, a Yakutian missionary school, and five municipal elementary schools. The total number of scholars in all the schools is 488, out of 6,499 inhabitants. The secondary school was founded in 1892 and the account is interesting. Thirteen years previously the town authorities asked permission from the Government to open a secondary school for modern subjects without classics, and permission was granted to open a preparatory school in classics. The Yakuts, who only imperfectly understood Russian, were compelled to learn the details of Latin grammar, by means of which they would of course bring civilisation and culture to their native Oulooss! And even now the scholastic system leaves much to be desired."

9: Stadling--93 [2] E-3 (1898) 1901 Yakut
116, 177, 191, 873.

"Generally speaking, they are a gifted people, and some of their number have gone through the university and become learned men. But their thirst for knowledge cannot be satisfied in the few official schools, where the teaching is given in Russian. After three or four years' study in these schools they know only a smattering of the language, which they soon forget."

9: Stadling--300 E-3 (1898) 1901 Yakut
116, 191, 521, 576

"You arrive at a Yakut camp or yurta. The host comes tottering out to meet you in his costume of hairless reindeer-skin (it is summer), black with smoke and dirt, cap in hand, and his lank hair hanging down his shoulders, bowing and saluting in mixed Yakut-Russian: 'Darôva, darôva!' (Hail, hail!), or in classical Yakut: 'Kapsä dagor!' [Tell (news), friend]. You answer: 'Darôva, darôva!' If you want to show off in genuine Yakut, you reply: 'Kapsèka täktahokk!' (Nothing to tell!); while if you wish to be polite, you ask: 'Kaita bllerogetʔ' (How do you dwellʔ). The Yakut replies: 'Oshugoi du bllerobytt' (We dwell well), asking you to step into his hut, where you squat down on your heels to the right of the fireplace."

16: Great Britain Admiralty --165 G-3 (no date) 1920 Yakut
116, 181, 191, 426, 533

"The mode of speech of the Yakuts is slow, disconnected and abrupt. They are described as good-tempered, orderly and hospitable, with more energy than their countenances suggest. They are capable of enduring a long strain, and are patient under privation; but they lack independence, and need stimulus: it is said of them: 'the more you beat them, the better they work.' They are apt to fall into debt, mostly to their own fellow-countrymen, for the more enterprising among them have earned the reputation of being the Jews of Siberia. They are fond of noise, song and dance; their improvised songs have deadly monotony as they consist of eternal repetitions of one phrase."

40: Burr--150-151 N-2 (no date) 1931 Yakut
116, 191, 563, 874

"The two subjects most affected by the Yakuts for study are medicine and the law. The former is especially needed among this primitive people, now making its first hesitating steps on the road towards civilization. The first item in their education, of course, is the Russian language. They nearly all know this, except a few remote trappers, but as a rule they conceal their knowledge unless it is worth their while. [151] The Russians do not like them, perhaps from a little fear, calling them surly and untrustworthy, but the compliment is reciprocated."

45: Lesseps--312 T-2 (1788) 1790 Yakut
116, 197, 191

"The Yakouts are robust, and in general large. They resemble the Tartars in the cast of their features, and there is said also to be a great similarity in the idioms of these two people; I can only affirm that the Yakouts are very abrupt in their manner of speaking, and do not connect their words."

53; Tokarev and Gurvich E-4 (no date) 1964
RV2 Yakut RV2

562 1949, 55 women were working as rural soviet chairmen. About 500 girls from Yakutiya are studying at different universities in the country. In the northern regions there were once hunters who used not even to mention the word "hunting" in front of women because of superstitious belief, but now there are even women hunters; the present figure is as many as 1000 women hunters and fishers. Many of them have gained the title of "advanced hunter."

Education

871 During the tsarist regime hardly any Yakuts were literate.[8] As soon as the Soviet regime had been consolidated, school construction was developed on a wide scale, as shown by the following table:

Schools	1917	1948
Primary	164	424
7-year	5	149
Secondary	4	30
Total	173	603

In 1917 there were 4660 children at school, but by 1948 the number was 62,942.

In the 1951-1952 academic year there were more than 600 schools functioning in the Yakut Republic, attended by about 66,000 pupils. In the 1955-56 academic year there were 20,000 pupils living in dormitories. When Yakutiya received its autonomy by a decision of the Council of Ministers of the Yakut ASSR, instruction in primary schools was changed to the Yakut language. This made it easier for Yakut schoolchildren to master their subjects. From 1933 on, the teaching of all subjects in the 5th to 7th classes was switched to the Yakut language. [191]

19 212 The teaching of main subjects in schools in the vernacular not only helped the pupils to acquire knowledge, but also furthered the rapid development of the Yakut language and the solution of problems of terminology and orthography. From 1933 to 1947, about 400 book titles were published in the Yakut language in overall editions of several million copies.

874 [875] Three teacher's schools and one pedagogical institute turn out trained teachers for the Yakut Republic. In 1955 there were more than 4500 teachers, which was 15 times more than in 1917. The 17 tekhnikums and special secondary schools are attended by more than 3000 students. These academic establishments train teachers, agronomists, ship mechanics, lawyers, technicians, etc. A 2-year Communist Party School has been opened in Yakutsk and a Marxist-Leninist University. More than 1000 Yakuts are studying at universities of Moscow, Leningrad and Irkutsk.

Yakutiya has also trained its own scientific personnel. About 70 scientists have the degree of Candidate in Science in the fields of history, pedagogy, philology, agriculture, and other subjects. There are also doctors of science.

212 In 1942 Yakutiya celebrated the end of illiteracy among the adult population. Over the years of the Soviet regime more than 155,000 illiterate

[8] This conflicts with other data indicating the existence of a pre-Revolutionary Yakut intelligentsia of some dimensions and influence.—Ed.